## Appl. No. Filed



- 30. The method of claim 29 wherein said patient is human.
- 31. The method of claim 30 wherein said IFN- $\gamma$  is recombinant human IFN- $\gamma$  (rh-IFN- $\gamma$ ).
  - 32. The method of claim 31 wherein said IFN- $\gamma$  is rhIFN- $\gamma$ -1b.
- 33. The method of claim 30 wherein said cardiac hypertrophy has been induced by myocardial infarction.
- 34. The method of claim 33 wherein said IFN-γ administration is initiated within 48 hours following myocardial infarction.
- 35. The method of claim 34 wherein said IFN-γ administration is initiated within 24 hours following myocardial infarction.
- 36. The method of claim 30 wherein said patient is at risk of developing cardiac hypertrophy.
  - 37. The method of claim\36 wherein said patient has suffered myocardial infarction.
- 38. The method of claim 37 wherein said IFN-γ administration is initiated within 48 hours following myocardial infarction.
- 39. The method of claim 38 wherein said IFN-γ administration is initiated within 24 hours following myocardial infarction.
- 40. The method of claim 30 wherein said IFN-γ is administered in combination with at least one further therapeutic agent used for the treatment of cardiac hypertrophy or a heart disease resulting in cardiac hypertrophy.
- 41. The method of claim 40 wherein said further therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of β-adrenergic-blocking agents, verapamil, difedipine, and diltiazem.
- 42. The method of claim 41 wherein said  $\beta$ -adrenergic-blocking agent is a carvedilol, propranolol, metaprolol, timolol, exprenolol or tentatolol.
- 43. The method of claim 40 wherein said IFN-γ is administered in combination with an antihypertensive drug.
- 44. The method of claim 40 wherein said IFN-γ is administered with an ACE-inhibitor.
- 45. The method of claim 40 wherein said FN-γ is administered with an endothelin receptor antagonist.

Appl. No. Filed

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- 46. The method of claim 40 wherein said IFN-γ is administered following the administration of a thrombolytic agent.
- 47. The method of claim 45 wherein said thrombolytic agent is recombinant human tissue plasminogen activator (rht-PA).
- 48. The method of claim 40 wherein said IFN-γ is administered following primary angioplasty for the treatment of acute myocardial infarction.
- 49. A method for making a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of cardiac hypertrophy in a patient, wherein said cardiac hypertrophy is selected from the group consisting of post myocardial infarction hypertrophy, hypertrophy associated with hypertension, aortic stenosis, valvular regurgitation, cardiac shunt and congestive failure, comprising admixing a therapeutically effective amount of interferon gamma (IFN-γ) with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
  - 50. The method of claim 49 wherein said pharmaceutical composition is liquid.
- 51. The method of claim 49 wherein said pharmaceutical composition comprises a preservative.
- 52. The method of claim 50 wherein said pharmaceutical composition is an injectable formulation.
  - 53. A pharmaceutical product for use in the method of claim 29 comprising:
- (a) a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one therapeutically effective dosage of interferon gamma (IFN-γ);
  - (b) a container containing said pharmaceutical composition; and
- (c) a label affixed to said container, or a package insert included in said pharmaceutical product referring to the use of said IFN- $\gamma$  in the treatment of cardiac hypertrophy, wherein said cardiac hypertrophy results from an increase in myocyte cell size and contractile protein content without concomitant cell division and is characterized by the presence of an elevated level of PGF<sub>2 $\alpha$ </sub>.
- 54. The pharmaceutical product of claim 53, wherein said container has a sterile access port.
- 55. The pharmaceutical product of claim 53 wherein said container is an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.